

The Architecture of C. W. Dickey in Hawaii

J. Meredith Neil

Hawaii is blessed with a growing number of historical scholars who are shedding much light on the Islands' past. Very few, however, have yet concerned themselves with the remarkably rich and interesting architectural heritage so important to any full understanding of the history of Hawaii.

No one man has a more central place in Hawaii's architectural history than Charles William Dickey (1871-1942). Born of a kamaaina family (his maternal grandfather was the Reverend William P. Alexander, missionary), he grew up on Maui, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895, and practiced architecture in Honolulu from 1895 to 1904 and from 1920 until his death twenty-two years later.¹ Even while he resided in Oakland, California between 1904 and 1924, Dickey designed a number of buildings in Hawaii, most importantly the stately, volcanic stone, Baldwin Memorial Church (1916) in Makawao, Maui with its beautiful oak sanctuary.

Dickey's architectural influence in Hawaii rests both on the buildings he designed and on the many young architects he brought from the mainland to work in his office, who later became prominent architects in their own right. As the list of Dickey buildings published here will attest, he was noteworthy not only for the prolific variety of his work, but also for having designed many of the buildings which, today, are seen as Hawaii's best architecture. That list would have to include, for Honolulu alone, the Alexander & Baldwin Building (1926-1929), the Halekulani Hotel (1926-1931), the campus of Kamehameha Schools (1925 ff), and Kawaiahao Church (the restoration and preservation of which Dickey directed in 1927). As for his influence on other architects who began their careers in Hawaii by working in Dickey's office, the best testimony is the large plaque still hanging in the Honolulu office of his successor's firm (Onodera, Kinder & Zane) which lists all of the past and present employees of the firm. A sampling from that list would include the

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names of Hart Wood, Cyril Lemmon, Douglas Freeth, Roy Kelley, and Vladimir Ossipoff.

Dickey's work for the earlier period, 1895-1904, is much less well-known than that done in the 1920's and 1930's. That is partially because so much of it, particularly the many large, Victorian residences, has been cleared to make way for high-rise apartments and office buildings. But it is also true that Dickey's early work in Hawaii was not nearly so influential nor so distinctive as his later designs. A young architect at the turn of the century when eclecticism was the order of the day, Dickey did not immediately develop his own style. Many of his commercial buildings were Romanesque Revival (to be also seen in Pauahi Hall at Punahou, 1894-1896), but he seemed equally willing to design picturesque variants on the Queen Anne mode, such as Wainee Church (1896) in Lahaina and the German Lutheran Church (1900-1901) in Honolulu.

Nevertheless, Dickey evinced very early an interest in Mission and Spanish traditions which would be so central to his architecture after 1920. The H. E. Cooper house (1897) may have been one of the first examples of the Mission style built in Hawaii. According to newspaper reports, the design came "... from suggestions by the owner, who obtained his ideas in Southern California, where there are many Mexican mansions, and the new residence of the Minister will follow in general detail the same style, the principal difference being the roof. . . ."² The Makiki Fire Station (1899) probably inspired the several Honolulu fire stations built in the Mission style during the next thirty years. The most expensive and impressive of Dickey's early use of the Mission style was the William G. Irwin house (1899), torn down in 1920 to make room for the Waikiki Natatorium. Use of the "California Mission order," however, did not yet involve, as it would in the 1920's, a search for a distinctively Hawaiian architecture. It "is simply a modification of the architectural designs of all civilized southern countries. The influence of Byzantine, Italian renaissance, Moorish and Spanish renaissance, may all be traced in what is known today as the 'California Mission' architecture. For eight centuries this general style has held sway as the beau ideal of southern climates, and it is certainly most appropriate for Honolulu."³

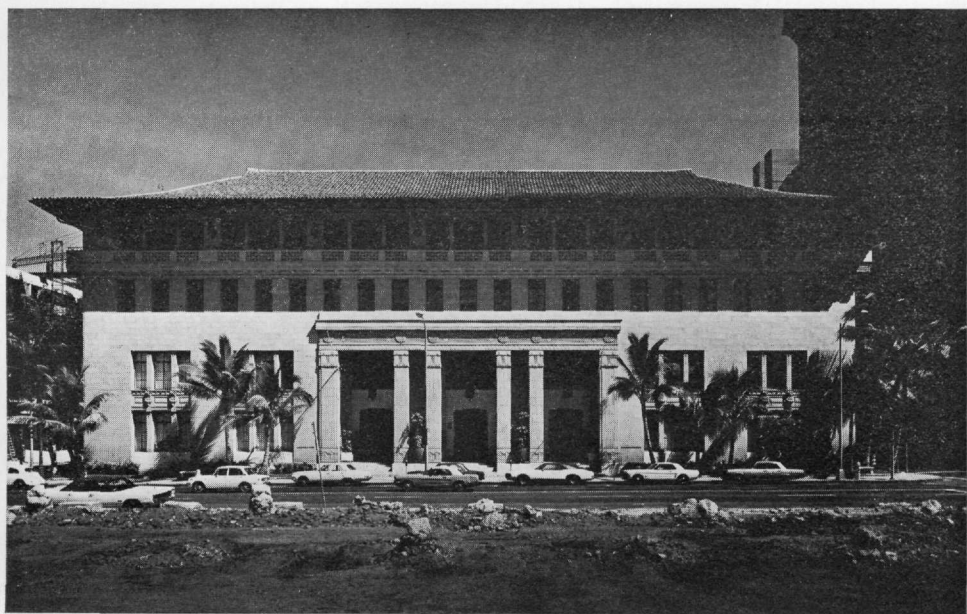
Architectural patrons in Hawaii were apparently not yet ready to accept this argument. Dickey's initial design for the Royal School (1900-1904), a beautiful use of "the Spanish renaissance style" that may be a prototype of the Alexander & Baldwin Building, was mangled beyond all recognition by the time the building was finally completed.

Whatever the reason, Dickey chose to move to Oakland in 1904, where he practiced architecture for the next twenty years (commuting between Hawaii and Oakland after 1920). His California work has no evident connection with his designs for buildings in Hawaii, and, therefore, it must be discussed elsewhere.

Top: *Alexander & Baldwin Building, Merchant St., Honolulu, 1926.*

Lower: *U.S. Immigration Station, Ala Moana, Honolulu, 1931.*

(Photos by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)





Dickey wished to move back to Hawaii after the end of World War I. He gained an increasing number of commissions in Hawaii after 1917; the firm of Dickey & Wood was formed in Honolulu by April, 1919.⁴ Hart Wood served as the partner in charge of the Honolulu office, while Dickey continued to reside in Oakland, journeying to Hawaii with increasing frequency. Two very large commissions—for the new campus of Kamehameha Schools in 1925 and for the Alexander & Baldwin Building in 1926—and an angry dispute with the Oakland school authorities led to Dickey's moving his permanent residence to Honolulu by 1926. Within another two years, Dickey and Wood split up over design questions relating to the Alexander & Baldwin Building. Thereafter, until his death in 1942, Dickey practiced architecture in Honolulu as the sole principal in his office.

The many fine designs produced during Dickey's later period in Hawaii clearly established his reputation as its leading architect. Contemporary commentators have said that he created the Hawaiian style of architecture. Much of the time, however, Dickey himself preferred to avoid detailed stylistic discussions. He might, for example, refer to "... many balconies, loggias and other recessed spaces to give a truly Hawaiian atmosphere. . . ."⁵ But more commonly he denied stylistic pretensions. The Territorial Normal School (1929), now Wist Hall at the University of Hawaii, involved a "... general plan of the buildings . . . somewhat different from the university buildings, but [they] will be of no distinct style, according to Dickey, being of Hawaiian style in that they are simple in design and adapted to conditions and climate here."⁶ His reluctance to discuss styles had nothing to do with his ability to give accurate descriptions of his work. Dickey summed up the U. S. Immigration Station (1931-1934), for example, with admirable clarity: "In general the buildings consist of low lying masses of cream colored stucco walls surmounted by graceful sloping roofs of variegated green and russet tiles." The entrance has "a touch of Chinese architecture in its detail," accented and enriched with polychrome terra cotta. "This portico is the most important architectural feature of the group. . . ."⁷

The one striking exception to Dickey's reticence to claim stylistic leadership involved the high hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves so commonly found in Hawaii and long since known as the Dickey Roof. Dickey used this type of roof for his own residence (1926), still standing at 3030 Kalakaua Avenue and, more importantly, for the group of cottages he designed for the Halekulani Hotel beginning in 1926. Referring to the Hawaiian grass house as his inspiration, Dickey stated in 1926: "I believe that I have achieved a distinctive Hawaiian type of architecture."⁸ Another architect in Honolulu denied that it was either new or distinctively Hawaiian. "Twenty-seven years ago, I built a house with that type of roof for a barrister in Hertfordshire, England," Fred Williams claimed. In addition, he cited examples of its use in Hawaii during the previous twenty-five years. Williams also asserted that

Toyo Theater, College Walk, Honolulu, 1937.

(Photo by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)

the alleged connection with the Hawaiian grass house ignored the fact that the latter's roof slope was gentler and convex rather than concave.⁹

All of Williams' points may be conceded without substantial damage to Dickey's claim that he had formulated a distinctive Hawaiian roof style. It certainly was not unique to Hawaii, and, in fact, illustrations of earlier use may be found in the Honolulu newspapers and magazines. Furthermore, Williams was right in noting the differences between the Dickey roof and that of the traditional Hawaiian grass house. It, nevertheless, remained true that the frequent use of the Dickey roof after 1926 derived from the Halekulani model and that the Dickey roof became so characteristic of residences in Hawaii that visitors commonly saw it as distinctively Hawaiian. Within ten years of Williams' protest, in short, Dickey's stylistic leadership was taken for granted.¹⁰

Dickey's architecture in Hawaii deserves a book-length analysis. The records necessary for such a study, unfortunately, are rapidly disappearing. When Onodera, Kinder and Zane moved its office a few years ago, most of its records pertaining to Dickey's work were dispersed or destroyed. In order to gain a reasonably accurate list of his designs I had to go through the Honolulu newspapers for all of the years between 1895 and 1942. As a source for future research on the architectural history of Hawaii, I have filed a summary of my findings with several libraries in Hawaii, including the Hawaii State Archives and the Hawaiian Collection in Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii. An abbreviated version of that summary, but including all buildings known to have been designed and built by Dickey, is printed here.

NOTES

¹ George Nellist (ed.), *Men of Hawaii* (Honolulu, 1939), Vol. IV, p. 157.

² *PCA*, August 28, 1897: 1, with an illustration. See also *PCA*, November 8, 1898: 1 and January 14, 1899: 8.

³ *PCA*, October 4, 1899: 1, with two perspective sketches and one floorplan.

⁴ *HA*, April 10, 1919: 2.

⁵ C. W. Dickey, "The Harkness Nurses' Home at the Queen's Hospital," *HSB*, March 7, 1931: 15, 17 with one illustration.

⁶ *HSB*, August 31, 1929: 11.

⁷ C. W. Dickey, "Local Spirit Expressed In New Station," *HSB*, July 27, 1934: 14-16, with five illustrations.

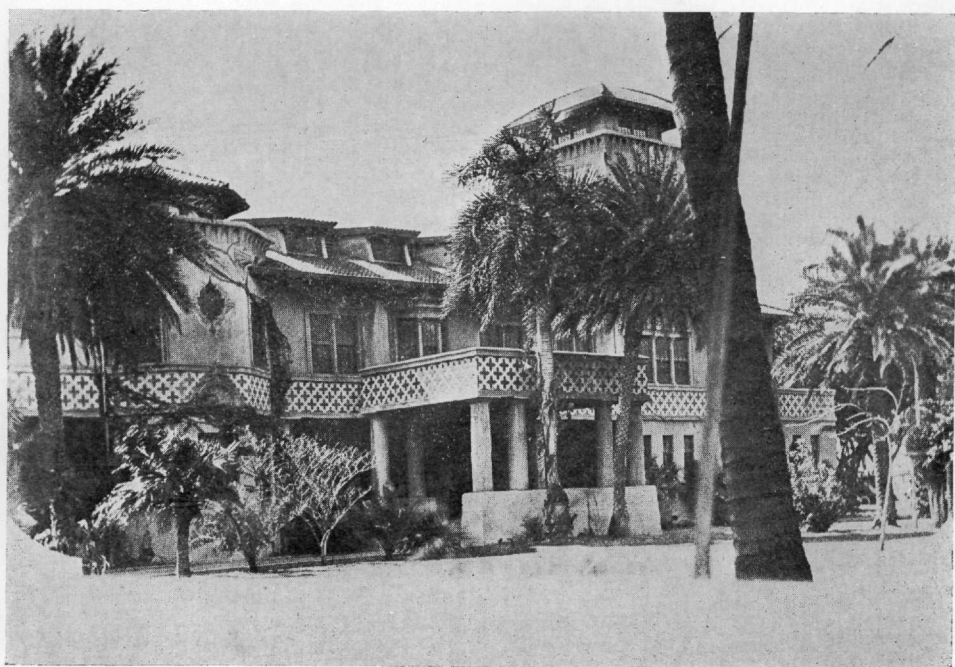
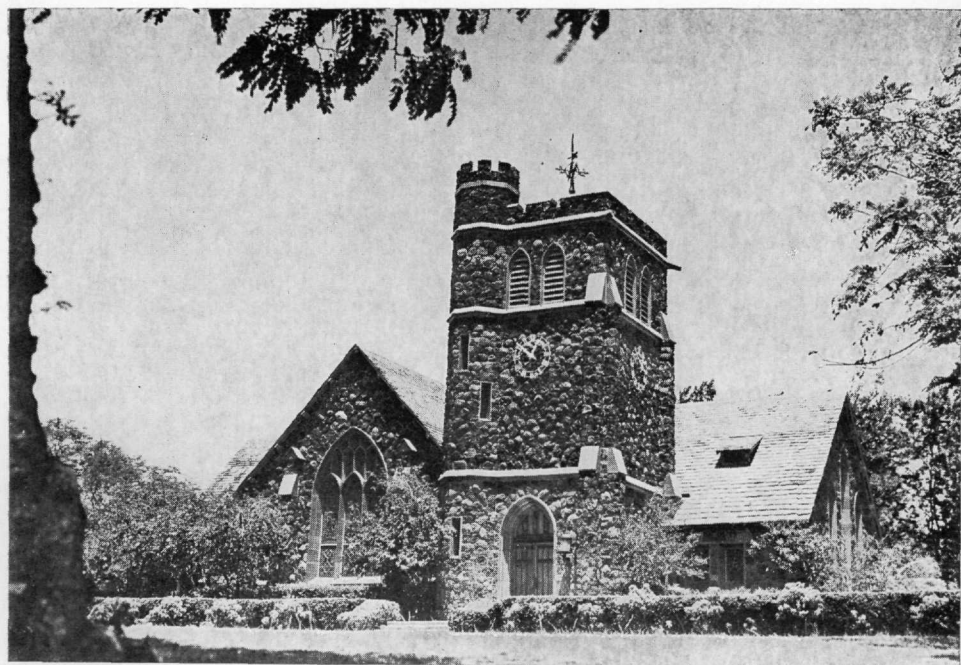
⁸ *HA*, March 14, 1926: 16, with one illustration.

⁹ Interview with Fred Williams, *HSB*, May 25, 1929, Section II, p. 10.

¹⁰ See, for example, Louisa Lewis Clark, "Old World Charm for Hawaii Tomorrow," *HA*, October 30, 1938, Magazine Section, pp. 1-2, with six illustrations. See also, "A Typical Hawaiian Home," *HA*, January 23, 1938: 12, with one illustration.

Top: Makawao Union Church (Baldwin Memorial Church), Paia, Maui, 1916. This church is still being used.

Lower: William G. Irwin Residence, Waikiki, 1899. Torn down in 1920. (Archives of Hawaii photographs)





CATALOG OF DICKEY'S COMPLETED WORK

1896—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Wainee Church Lahaina, Maui	William A. Bowen Residence (\$12,000) Kewalo and Heulu Street, Honolulu
Foreign Church (ca. \$13,000) Hilo, Hawaii	Paul Isenberg Residence (\$10,000) Punahou area, Honolulu
Central Fire Station (\$27,000) Fort and Beretania St., Honolulu	Mrs. Foster Residence (\$5,000) 534 Nuuanu, Honolulu
Arthur Wood Residence (\$7,500) 634 Nuuanu (near School St.), Honolulu	W. C. Wilder Cottage (\$2,000) Pensacola near Wilder, Honolulu
Dr. R. W. Anderson Residence (\$8,500) Kinau near Victoria, Honolulu (or Beretania, corner of Keeaumoku?)	William G. Irwin Stable (\$15,000) Waikiki area, Honolulu
William H. Hoogs Residence (\$5,000) 155 Makiki (near Wilder), Honolulu	Palama Chapel (\$2,500) King near Liliha St., Honolulu
John Cassidy Residence (\$2,500) Nuuanu Valley (or Waikiki?), Honolulu	Love Building (\$20,000) Fort St., Honolulu
Fisher Building (\$4,600) Fort St., Honolulu	Irwin Block (\$20,000) Nuuanu St., Honolulu
Waverly Block (\$60,000) Hotel, corner of Bethel, Honolulu	Opera House (\$30,000) King St., near Judiciary Building, Honolulu
Castle & Cooke Building (\$20,000) Bethel St. near King, Honolulu	Pauahi Hall (\$10,000) Punahou School Campus, Honolulu
Bishop Estate Building (\$15,000) 202 Merchant St., Honolulu	Bishop Memorial Hall (\$50,000) Honolulu
Hilo Hotel (\$20,000) Hilo, Hawaii	

1897—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Kapiolani Inn Waikiki area, Honolulu	Progress Block 1182 Fort St., Honolulu	Henry E. Cooper Residence Manoa Valley, Honolulu
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1898—RIPLEY & DICKEY

H. P. Baldwin Residence 1302 Nehoa St., Honolulu	F. J. Lowrey Residence Victoria and Lunalillo St., Honolulu	C. Brewer & Co. Building Fort St., Honolulu
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*Halekulani Hotel, Waikiki. Main building, 1930.
(Photo by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)*

1899—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Wainuenue Street School Hilo, Hawaii	Samuel G. Wilder Residence Judd St., Honolulu
Palama School Honolulu	E. Kopke Residence Kewalo St., Honolulu
Stangenwald Building 119 Merchant St., Honolulu	S. N. Castle Residence Manoa Valley, Honolulu
Makiki Fire Station (\$4,000) Wilder at Kewalo, Honolulu	E. D. Tenney Residence Pensacola and Lunalilo St., Honolulu
Kamehameha Alumni Association Clubhouse (ca. \$2,000) Fort near Kukui St., Honolulu	F. B. Auerbach Residence Keeaumoku St. (one house east of Kinau St.), Honolulu
Alana Block Fort at Beretania St., Honolulu	G. P. Castle Residence Waikiki area, Honolulu
William G. Irwin Residence Waikiki beach, Honolulu	E. O. Hall & Son Building King and Fort St., Honolulu
Hilo Post Office Hilo, Hawaii	L. A. Thurston Residence Bates St. near Nuuanu, Honolulu
W. G. Ashley Residence Thurston Ave. near Magazine St., Honolulu	H. Mott-Smith Residence (two houses, one for Judge Stanley) Awaitimu Tract, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu
Paul Isenberg, Jr., Residence Pensacola near Hassinger St., Honolulu	F. R. Day Residence Kinau and Victoria, Honolulu

1900—DICKEY

Royal School (\$75,000) Honolulu	J. A. Kennedy Residence (ca. \$20,000) Victoria and Lunalilo St., Honolulu	German Lutheran Church (\$10,000) Beretania between Miller and Punchbowl St., Honolulu
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1900—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Temperance Boarding House (ca. \$80,000)
Honolulu

1901—DICKEY & NEWCOMB

Bishop Hall (\$58,500) Punahou School Campus, Honolulu	Sacred Heart Convent School Fort St., Honolulu
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Arthur C. Alexander Residence
Bishop St. and Aolani Road,
College Hill, Honolulu

St. Clement's Chapel and Parsonage
Honolulu

T. Clive Davies Residence
Nuuanu, southeast corner of Judd St.,
Honolulu

Hale Paahaua (ca. \$175,000)
King St. at Punchbowl and Likelike St.,
Honolulu

P. M. Pond Residence
Kamehameha Ave. near McKinley St.,
Honolulu

H. Waterhouse Residence
1641 Nuuanu, Honolulu

Judge Humphries Residence
Nuuanu near Judd St., Honolulu

1904—DICKEY & NEWCOMB

Territorial Normal School
Honolulu

Alfred Hocking Residence
Kewalo and Wowehe St., Honolulu

Mrs. Fanny Lane Residence
Kewalo and Heulu St., Honolulu

C. Du Roi Residence
Liliha St. near Wyllie, Honolulu

1905—DICKEY & NEWCOMB

School (\$23,000)
Wailuku, Maui

PRIOR TO 1907

(listed in *The Architect and Engineer of California*, 1907 Supplement)

J. P. Cooke Residence
Honolulu

Philip H. Dodge Residence
Honolulu

Fred Brock Bungalow

Frank Halstead Residence
Honolulu

Clarence H. Cooke Residence
Honolulu

A. F. Judd Residence
Honolulu

C. W. Dickey Residence
Honolulu

F. M. Swanzy Residence
Honolulu

1916—DICKEY

Baldwin Memorial Church
Makawao, Maui

1919—DICKEY

Castle & Cooke Building (\$700,000)
Merchant and Bishop St., Honolulu

1919—DICKEY & WOOD

Pineapple Cannery
(ca. \$75,000)
Pauwela, Maui

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. Plant
Iwilei district, Honolulu

Arthur Rice Residence
Dowsett Tract
(2268 Nuuanu ?), Honolulu

1920—DICKEY & WOOD

Harry M. Gesner Garage
Wailuku, Maui

1925—DICKEY

(joint venture with Bertram Goodhue & Associates of New York)

Kamehameha Schools
Honolulu

1926—DICKEY

C. W. Dickey Residence
3030 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu

Girls' Industrial School (over \$150,000)
Kailua, Oahu

Jessie Eyman and Wilma Judson
Residence (\$8,000)
Dillingham and Alani Dr., Honolulu

Alexander & Baldwin Building
(\$1,000,000)
822 Bishop St., Honolulu

1926—DICKEY & WOOD

Charles F. Weeber Residence (\$9,500)
3030 Hibiscus Dr., Honolulu

Atherton Residence (\$32,000)
2314 Armstrong St., Honolulu

Waialae Golf Clubhouse (\$16,000)
Honolulu

Halekulani Hotel Cottages (ca. \$14,000)
2199 Kalia Road, Honolulu

1926—ALLIED ARCHITECTS OF HONOLULU

Honolulu Hale (ca. \$850,000)
Punchbowl at King St., Honolulu

Pacific Club (ca. \$150,000)
Alakea St., Honolulu

1927—DICKEY & WOOD

Roy Vitousek Residence (\$2,100)
Tantalus area (or 2476 East Manoa Rd?),
Honolulu

Mrs. W. A. Stecher Residence
3019 Hibiscus Dr., Honolulu

Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Plant (\$500,000)
650 Iwilei Rd., Honolulu

1928—DICKEY & WOOD

Kona Inn (\$150,000)	Paul H. Winslow Residence	Mrs. E. A. Castle Residence
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii	Pacific Heights, Honolulu	1250—11th Ave., Honolulu

1928—DICKEY

Pearl Harbor Yacht Club (2 houses and 1 locker room) (\$7,000) Honolulu	W. D. Baldwin Residence Haiku, Maui
Library of Hawaii, Maui Branch (\$65,000) Wailuku, Maui	Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Warehouse (\$51,400) Hilo, Hawaii
Leahi Home Doctor's Cottage (\$5,000) Kaimuki area, Honolulu	

1929—DICKEY

Mrs. Kenyon Cox Residence (\$7,600) 50 Dowsett Ave., Honolulu	Walter Grace Residence (\$4,000) 2514 Malama Way, Honolulu
C. Brewer Estate Building (ca. \$100,000) King St., Honolulu	Wist Hall, University of Hawaii (\$135,000) 1776 University Ave., Honolulu
F. J. Harlocker Residence (ca. \$8,000) Honohononui area, Hilo, Hawaii	Halekulani Hotel Cottage (\$16,000) 2199 Kalia Rd., Honolulu
First National Bank (ca. \$100,000) Hilo, Hawaii	James Henderson Beach House (ca. \$15,000) Hilo, Hawaii
Wilhemina Tenney Cottage (\$2,600) Heeia, Oahu	Queens' Hospital Emergency Receiving Building (\$88,200) Honolulu
Seaside Hotel Cottages (ca. \$35,000) Waikiki area, Honolulu	Mutual Telephone Co. Building (\$100,000) Kalakaua St., Hilo, Hawaii

1930—DICKEY

Wilhemina Tenney Bungalow Heeia, Oahu	Mrs. Helene Irwin Fagan Residence (\$55,000) 3241 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu
W. M. Alexander Residence (\$30,000) 3101 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu	Halekulani Hotel (main building) (\$180,000) 2199 Kalia Rd., Honolulu
Territorial Office Building (\$35,000) Wailuku, Maui	Halekulani Hotel Honeymoon Cottage (\$2,800) 2199 Kalia Rd., Honolulu
Robert Purvis Residence (ca. \$15,000) 3346 Kaohinani Dr., Honolulu	

J. F. Morgan Residence (\$50,000)
2421 Armstrong St., Honolulu

Baldwin Bank Building (\$100,000)
Kahului, Maui

Mrs. Ida E. von Holt Garden Theater
422 North Judd St., Honolulu

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Building
(ca. \$100,000)
Kahului, Maui

Bishop First National Bank, Branch Office
(ca. \$90,000)
Kahului, Maui

Vernon Tenney Residence (ca. \$25,000)
Kuliouou area, Oahu

E. Bogardus Residence (\$15,000)
3923 Noela, Honolulu

1931—DICKEY

R. G. Bell Residence (now Olu Pua
Gardens) (\$16,500)
Kalaheo, Kauai

Harkness Nurses Dormitory, Queens'
Hospital (\$265,000)
Honolulu

Elmore Undertaker's Building (\$9,000)
Hilo, Hawaii

H C & D Building (\$150,000)
South and Kawaiahao St., Honolulu

Central Market (\$10,000)
Beretania at Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu

Mrs. Estelle Kelley Apartments
2235 Kuhio Ave., Honolulu

Jay Gould Residence
3071 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu

1931—CAYTON & DICKEY

U. S. Immigration Office (ca. \$375,000)
595 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu

1932—DICKEY

Hind-Clarke Dairy Drive-In (\$9,000)
Wailupe area, Honolulu

C. W. Dickey Residence (\$18,000)
2911 Makalei Pl., Honolulu

Queens' Hospital Pergola (\$1,400)
Honolulu

The Straub Clinic (\$75,000)
Ward Ave. at Young St., Honolulu

Douglas Blyth Residence
4522 Aukai Ave., Honolulu

1933—DICKEY

Alexander Hall (\$40,000)
Punahou School Campus, Honolulu

Horace M. Robinson Residence (\$3,000)
4066 Black Point Rd., Honolulu

Theodore A. Cooke Beach House (\$6,600)
Pearl City, Oahu

G. P. Cooke Residence
Molokai

Caleb E. S. Burns Residence
Kauai

Asa Baldwin Residence
Paia, Maui

Juliette Alexander Residence
Kailua, Oahu

1934—DICKEY

Cooke Trust Co. Building (ca. \$50,000) Fort St., Honolulu	Waikiki Theater (ca. \$135,000) 2284 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu
Mrs. Irvine Paris Residence (ca. \$11,000) 2475 Makiki Heights Dr., Honolulu	Hilo Ironworks Building (\$28,000) Hilo, Hawaii
Central Fire Station (ca. \$76,000) Fort and Beretania St., Honolulu	Col. Robert C. Musser Residence Tantalus Rd., Honolulu

1935—DICKEY

Waialua Plantation Hospital (\$38,000) Waialua, Oahu	Kamehameha Schools Auditorium Honolulu	Kula Sanitarium (\$477,500) Kula, Maui
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1936—DICKEY

Von-Hamm Young Co. Salesroom (\$23,600) Lihue, Kauai	Laupahoehoe Plantation Hospital (ca. \$35,000) Laupahoehoe, Hawaii
Cottage Apartments Kalia Rd., Honolulu	Wilcox Hall (\$40,000) Punahou School Campus, Honolulu
Montague Hall (\$61,300) Punahou School Campus, Honolulu	Star-Bulletin Lithography Plant (\$36,000) Punchbowl and Hotel St., Honolulu
C. F. Honeywell Residence (\$30,000) Wailupe area, Honolulu	Wailuku Plantation Manager's Residence Maui
Col. R. C. Musser Residence 4446 Kahala Ave., Honolulu	Kamehameha Boys' School Honolulu

1937—DICKEY

Mabel Smyth Memorial Building Beretania and Punchbowl St., Honolulu	Wilcox Memorial Hospital (\$195,000) Lihue, Kauai
St. Clement's Church, Parish House, and School (\$75,000) 1515 Wilder Ave., Honolulu	Salvation Army Building (\$8,000) 1642 Liliha St., Honolulu
Andrew Patterson Apartment Building (\$9,000) Kuhio Ave., Honolulu	M. B. Alexander Residence (\$23,400) 3101 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu
Toyo Theater (\$70,000) 1224 College Walk, Honolulu	T. W. Hobron Residence (\$5,500) Beckwith St., Honolulu
Nuuanu YMCA (ca. \$120,000) Nuuanu at Vineyard, Honolulu	Hawaii Meat Co. Building (\$3,400) Middle St., Honolulu
	Maui Plantation Manager's Residence Maui

1938—DICKEY

Pauoa Valley Catholic Church (\$14,900) Honolulu	Canario Building (\$33,500) Kamehameha at Haili St., Hilo, Hawaii
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1938—DICKEY

(joint venture with Rothwell & Stiehl)

Kamehameha Housing Project
School and Lanakila Ave., Honolulu

1939—DICKEY

Kodak Hawaii Building (ca. \$124,200) 1065 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu	Outrigger Canoe Club (ca. \$107,000) Waikiki Beach, Honolulu
Varsity Theater (ca. \$100,000) 1106 University Ave., Honolulu	Bachelor Officers' Quarters Ford Island, Pearl Harbor
Margaret Frear Apartment Building (\$14,400) 2349 Ala Wai Blvd., Honolulu	Hilo Hotel (ca. \$75,000) Hilo, Hawaii
Mutual Telephone Company Building (\$23,200) Wailuku, Maui	Thacker Company Building (\$9,500) 2358 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu
Salvation Army Building (ca. \$40,000) King and South St., Honolulu	Farrington High School (ca. \$580,600) 1564 North King St., Honolulu

1940—DICKEY

Nuuanu Gardens Cemetery and Columbarium (\$100,000) 2211 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu	Volcano House (ca. \$75,000) Volcano, Hawaii	Kawaiahao Parish House (\$25,200) Honolulu
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1940—DICKEY

(joint venture with Stiehl, Rothwell, and Wood)

Mayor Wright Housing Project
(\$1,841,000)
King and Liliha St., Honolulu

1941—DICKEY

Military Housing
Pearl Harbor area

DICKEY IN PRINT

"Hawaiian Opera House Redivivus"	<i>HAA</i> , 1897: 101-108
"Picturesque Homes of Hawaii"	<i>HAA</i> , 1899: 135-137
Interview on American Art	<i>HA</i> , 4/12/25: 16
Interview on Mainland Architectural Trends	<i>HA</i> , 11/14/26: 12
Interview on Hawaiian Style	<i>HA</i> , 2/27/27: 12
Interview on Mainland Architectural Trends	<i>HA</i> , 2/2/29, II: 7
"New Pictorial Tile Panel for A & B Building"	<i>HSB</i> , 10/4/30: 12
"Architect Gives Description of New Halekulani"	<i>HSB</i> , 12/19/31: 16
"Many Features in Baldwin Bank"	<i>HSB</i> , 12/26/31: 9
"Honolulu a City of Homes"	<i>PP</i> , XLVI (January, 1933) 5-8
"Local Spirit Expressed in New [Immigration] Station"	<i>HSB</i> , 7/27/34: 16
"The Old Mission House is Restored"	<i>F</i> , CV (May, 1935): 501
Waikiki Theater	<i>HA</i> , 8/20/36: 12
"Mokuaekaua Church"	<i>F</i> , CVII (June, 1937): 108 (Reprinted in <i>HA</i> , 6/22/37: 16)